

ELSTREE RURAL DISTRICT



HEALTH REPORT
1970

ELSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. NORMAN-TAYLOR, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H., D.I.H., *F.R.S.H.*

together with the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

G. E. MALE, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

1970



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ELSTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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(1970 - 1971)

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Council Offices, Shenley Road, Borehamwood.

Public Health Offices,
Bleak House,
Catherine Street,
St. Albans, Herts.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To: The Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Elstree.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the Year 1970, as required by the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, together with the Report of your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. G.E. Male.

I took up my post as your Medical Officer of Health on the 6th September, your previous Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Carl Burns having left on 30th June on transfer to the London Borough of Islington. During the interim period the duties of Medical Officer of Health were exercised by your Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. P. C'Reilly. To both these officers I must record my thanks for the records relating to the period before I took office, and my acknowledgement of the fact that credit for a large measure of what is recorded in the following pages, should go to them.

Recent years have witnessed a state of ferment in the field of public health. The previous government, and the present one, have been both agreed that it is time that the National Health Service was rationalised. A quarter of a century has passed since the great and, at that time, revolutionary National Health Service Act was passed. In some respects we have the finest health service in the world. Certainly it can be said that virtually no-one suffers for lack of medical attention. Our public health service too has always been in the van of progress and its pattern has been followed, or looked on with envy, by most of the rest of the world. Our system of supervising the health of the child population, of providing every general practitioner with a public-health-trained nurse (Health Visitor), of providing for the needs of expectant mothers, the old or the handicapped, of social rehabilitation of the mentally afflicted, is equalled in all respects by very few countries, on whatever side of the iron-curtain they may lie.

To our credit must now be added the fact that we have not been content to assume that there is no need for further progress. The most obvious weakness which needed to be rectified was the "tripartite" basis of the service:

(1) the general practitioner, (2) the Hospital and (3) the public health service. Public Health itself was subdivided between Counties on the one hand and Districts on the other. The other weakness, in some people's minds, was the fact that social work, particularly those areas overlapping with mental health, care of the aged, and domestic help, seemed in danger of suffocation by being included in health administration. A third difficulty was that the geographical areas

for hospital administration did not coincide with those for public health and social services administration.

Various committees and commissions have made suggestions for rectifying these faults. The previous Government produced two Green Papers on health service organisation, and also took the bold step of requiring Counties to set up separate Social Service Departments. The present Government has produced its White Paper on Local Government Re-organisation which states that public health (at least its medical aspects) will no longer be a function of local government. Its final pronouncement on the health service is (as I write) still awaited but the amalgamation of the three parts of the service, under Health Boards covering areas which coincide with the upper tier authorities responsible for social services, can be assumed. The question still undecided is the "area" of the District General Hospital and the statutory responsibilities of any local committee that may be formed as far as health is concerned.

One thing remains clear, however, namely that there is a public health service in existence at the moment and that it is doing good and useful work, and its officers, doctors, inspectors and nurses, are fully stretched. This work will still have to be done, and, presumably, the same officers will continue to do it, though perhaps with different titles and reporting to different authorities. One can only hope that local involvement in health matters will not be lost in the reshuffle.

It is also clear that there are many fresh fields waiting to be entered by the public health service. Preventive work must take up new challenges; the prevention of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and a thousand other afflictions, still await attention. Health education in the ways of healthy living must receive far more attention in this brave new world.

In the meantime, ladies and gentlemen, you continue to be responsible for safeguarding the health of the public in this Rural District. I and Mr. Male, are the officers charged with executing these duties for you. In the pages which follow we give an account of the health status of the inhabitants of this District and what we have done about it on your behalf.

W. Norman-Taylor,
Medical Officer of Health

St. Albans

April 1971.

Section A
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

Area	8736 acres
Population (mid 1970 - estimate)	36,370.
Total number of inhabited houses	10,025.
Rateable Value (1st April 1971)	£2,295,662
Estimate product of a new penny rate (1st April 1971)	£22,500

VITAL STATISTICS.

Estimated Mid Year Population

Total Live Births

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population

Adjusted Birth Rate " " "

Total Stillbirths

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births

Total Deaths

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population

Adjusted Death Rate " " "

Number of Infant Deaths under 1 year of age

Infant Mortality Rate (Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births)

Number of Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age

Neo-natal Death Rate (Infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births)

Number of Infant Deaths under 1 week of age

Early Neo Natal Death Rate (Infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 Live Births)

Number of Infant Deaths under 1 week of age and Stillbirths

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate

Number of Illegitimate Live Births

Percentage of Illegitimate Live Births of total Live Births

Number of Legitimate Infant Deaths

Legitimate Infant Death rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births

Number of Illegitimate Infant Deaths

Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births

Number of Maternal Deaths (including abortion)

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths

Number of Cancer Deaths

Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population

Number of Heart Disease Deaths

Heart Disease Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population

Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population

<u>Elstree Rural District</u>	<u>St. Albans Division</u>	<u>Herts County</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
36,370	156,680		48,987,700
444	2,307		784,482
12.2	14.7		16.0
12.9	-	15.6	16.0
5	24		10.341
11.0	10.3	10.7	13.0
427	1802		575,208
11.7	11.5	9.6	11.7
12.4	-	10.8	-
11	39		14.269
25.0	16.9	14.1	18.0
9	28		9663
20.0	12.1	10.7	12.0
9	25		8328
20.0	10.8	9.3	11.0
14	49		18669
31.0	21.0	20.0	23.0
32	123		64,744
7%	5.3%		8%
11	36		12,592
27.0	16.5		17.0
-	3		1,677
-	24.4		26.0
-	-		166
-	-	0.06	0.18
79	321		-
2.2	2.0		-
129	556		-
3.5	3.5		-
-	4		-
-	0.03		-

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS ELSTREE RURAL DISTRICT

There were 444 births in the Rural District in 1970, compared with 428 in 1969. The birth rate in 1970 was 12.2 compared with 11.8 in 1969.

There were 5 stillbirths in 1970, compared with 4 in 1969, giving a stillbirth rate of 11.0 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths, compared with 9.0 in 1969.

11 children died under the age of 1 the same as in 1968. This makes the infant mortality rate in 1970, 25.0 compared with 26.0 in 1969.

Breaking down the number of children who died under the age of 1 year, 9 children died in the first week of life compared with 3 in 1969, giving an early neo-natal mortality rate of 20.0 compared with 7.0 in 1969. In 1970, a total of 9 children died under the age of 1 month compared with 4 children in 1969 giving a neo natal mortality rate of 20.0 (9.0 in 1969).

There were two deaths of children between 1 month and 1 year old in 1970 compared with 7 in the previous year. Considering together the stillbirths and those children who died in the first week of life (that is, those children whose death resulted as a complication of pregnancy and childbirth), the peri-natal mortality rate was 3.0 compared with 16.0 in 1969. Although all of these rates vary from the previous year, all these differences are really very small and all could be due to chance variations. The national figures for England and Wales are given on page 9 for comparison.

DEATHS

There were 427 deaths in the district in 1970, an increase of 63 over 1969 and gives a death rate of 11.7 compared with a death rate of 10.1 in 1969. When these figures are corrected, using the "comparability factor" provided by the Registrar General (which takes into account the differences in age, composition of the population, difference in sex incidence in the population, and makes allowances for the deaths occurring in the mental hospitals in the district) the death rate treated in this way becomes 12.4 in 1970 and 11.9 in 1969. The death rate for England and Wales to be compared with this is 11.7 in 1969. Degenerative disease of the heart and arteries was the commonest cause of death. Of the 50 men dying from coronary in Elstree, 24 were under 65. Deaths from this cause and from certain forms of cancer, particularly lung cancer are on the increase and, while the infectious diseases, the major killers of an earlier generation have largely been conquered by improved standards of living and hygiene, immunisation and modern methods of treatment with germ killing drugs. Nevertheless there was one death from tuberculosis, one from syphilis and nine from influenza during the year.

In Elstree Rural District during 1970, 79 people died of cancers compared with 49 in 1960. In the 1970 total, 45 were men and 34 women of whom 41 were under the age of 65. Of the 22 men dying from cancer of the lung, 13 were under 65. Lung cancer was again the most common cause of death from the cancers. Despite fluctuations in the local figures the national figure has risen inexorably year by year. Between 1956 and 1970 the annual number of deaths from this cause rose from 18,185 to 30,218 which is a rise from 3.5% to about 5% of the total number of deaths. The habit of cigarette smoking is responsible for the vast majority of these deaths as well as contributing in large measure to the increasing mortality from coronary artery disease.

The degenerative and malignant diseases emerge as the great public health problems of the present. Much can be done by the individual to reduce his or her chances of succumbing prematurely to one of these conditions but unfortunately like so much good advice it is easier to give than to act upon. There is no doubt nevertheless that dietary control to avoid overweight, the taking of regular exercise, and the shunning of cigarettes would, if widely adopted have a dramatic effect on the figures quoted in these pages.

A new system of classification has been introduced by the Registrar General and is used this year for the second time so that these statistics are not directly comparable with those for years before 1968.

/Number of Deaths

Number of Deaths and Death Rates from
Cancer and Tuberculosis, 1970 in England and Wales

The provisional number of deaths and death rates per million population for England and Wales during the year are as follows:-

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Rate</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	24,871	5,347	30,218	1,044	213	617
Other Cancer	38,373	48,494	86,867	1,610	1,928	1,773
Respiratory Tuberculosis	685	228	913	29	9	19
Other Tuberculosis	441	252	693	19	10	14

SECTION B
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

C. Burns, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. (Resigned 28.6.70)
Medical Officer of Health.

W. Norman-Taylor, M.D. (Lond) D.P.H., D.I.H., F.R.S.H., (Apptd. 7.9.70)
Medical Officer of Health.

P.B.M. O'Reilly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

G.E. Male, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

A.M. Norton, M.A.P.H.I.,
District Public Health Inspector.

J. Richards M.A.P.H.I.,
District Public Health Inspector.

2. HEALTH VISITING, NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES

These services are provided by the Hertfordshire County Council being the Local Health Authority and the staff are attached to the general practices in the area.

3. CLINIC SERVICES

These services are provided by the Local Health Authority and the timetable of these Clinics is as follows.

(i) Elstree Way, Borehamwood	
Child and Family Psychiatric Clinic	Mondays - Fridays 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic (Bushey Maternity)	Wednesdays at 10 a.m. 12 noon and 2-4 p.m.
Infant Welfare	Thursdays 10 a.m. 12 noon and 2-4 p.m.
Family Planning	Fridays 2-4 p.m. and Tuesdays 6.30 p.m. - 7 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Mondays 9.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. Fridays 2 - 4.30 p.m.
Ophthalmic	Wednesdays 1.15 - 2.45 p.m.

- Diphtheria & Whooping Cough
Immunisation
Fridays 9.45 - 11 a.m.
- ** School Dental Clinic
Mondays . Wednesdays
and Thursdays
9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
- Orthodontic
Tuesdays a.m. by
Appointment only
- (ii) Greenacres, Health Annexe,
Allerton Road, Borehamwood
- Infant Welfare
and Welfare Foods
Tuesdays 2 .. 4 p.m.
(Dr.in attendance 1st & 3rd)
- ** Speech Therapy
Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. -
12 noon
- ** School Dental Clinic
Wednesdays 2.00 p.m.- 4 p.m.
Thursdays 9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Fridays 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
- (iii) Health Annexe, Saffron Green School
Borehamwood
- Infant Welfare
and Welfare Foods
Tuesdays 2 .. 4 p.m.
(Dr. in attendance 2nd & 4th)
- ** School Dental Clinic
Mondays & Thursdays
9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
- (iv) Village Hall, Shenley
Infant Welfare & Immunisation.
Welfare Foods
1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month
2 - 4 p.m.
- ** Treatment by appointment only.

(e) HOSPITALS

The Rural District of Elstree is covered by the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. Individual hospitals are managed by Hospital Management Committee Groups.

Barnet General Hospital

General Hospital with complement of 459 beds and the usual medical and surgical facilities. Regular consultative clinics are as follows:-

Ante-Natal	Medical	Plastic Surgery
Dental	Neurology	Post-Natal
Dermatological	Ophthalmic	Pschiatric
Chiropody	Orthopaedic	Radiotherapy
Ear, Nose & Throat	Paediatric	Sub-Fertility (Males)
Geriatric	Phhysical Medicine	Surgical
Gynaecological		Tuberculosis

St.Stephens Hospital

Small General Hospital with complement of 89 beds.

Victoria Hospital, Wood Street, Barnet

Maternity Hospital with complement of 54 maternity beds and 54 cots, also special care Baby Unit, 12 cots.

Clare Hall Hospital, South Mimms

Chest Hospital with complement of 263 beds.

St.Albans City Hospital, Normandy Road, St.Albans

Venercal Diseases: Tuesdays, Men, 4 p.m. - 6 p.m.
 Thursdays, Women, 1.30 p.m. - 3 p.m.

Shrodells Hospital, Watford

Venereal Diseases: Mondays, 4 - 6 p.m.
 Wednesdays, 4 - 6 p.m.
 Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon

Bushey & District Hospital, Bushey

General hospital with complement of 37 beds.

Coppetts Wood Hospital, London, N.20 (Telephone 01-883-9792)

Cases of infectious diseases (excluding Smallpox) are taken to this Hospital. Bed complement 144.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever	29
Whooping Cough	8
Measles	132
Food Poisoning	6
Infective Hepatitis	12
Malaria	1
Pulmonary	
Tuberculosis	9
Non Pulmonary	
Tuberculosis	1

Food Poisoning

During 1970, six cases of food poisoning were reported.

There was one small family outbreak involving 2 cases and in this outbreak and in two sporadic cases, salmonella infections were found to be the causative agents.

There were a further two cases where the cause was not discovered.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN

I am pleased to present my Annual Report for the year 1970. This is my eleventh Annual Report and it is interesting to recall that since 1960 there have been many significant improvements of the environmental health of the district. The Smoke Control programme started in that year and we now have very few air pollution problems. 148 families were then living in caravans - many on unauthorised roadside sites and all without adequate facilities such as water supply and drainage, the Council's action in providing a municipal caravan site enabled this problem to be solved and now we have only the occasional itinerant caravan dweller passing through the district. 28 houses had only pail closets - this number has now been reduced to 2, about 80 other dwellings were drained to septic tanks which were only desludged infrequently and in many instances caused pollution of watercourses. The Council's policy of providing a service for the desludging of septic tanks at six monthly intervals and a weekly pail closet emptying service has ensured that all the installations now function satisfactorily.

There are many other improvements one could mention but the most significant is undoubtedly the introduction of the paper sack refuse collection system which among its many benefits has helped to minimise the house-fly and rodent infestations.

We are indeed fortunate in living in an area with few of the problems which occur in other more densely populated areas but we are aware that constant vigilance is necessary to maintain a satisfactory standard of environmental health.

My sincere thanks I give to the Council for their encouragement and support during the year and my gratitude to my colleagues and the staff of the Health Department for their willing help and co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G.E. MALE

Chief Public Health Inspector

INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

A total of 2572 visits and inspections of all types of premises was made during the year. 410 inspections of food handling premises were carried out.

135 Informal Notices requiring the remedy of defects in dwelling houses were served during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The Herfordshire County Council are responsible for sampling food and drugs in this district and I am indebted to Mr. D.A.Oulsnam, Divisional Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, for the following information regarding samples taken in the Elstree Rural District during 1970.

Milk Samples	...	37
All genuine		
Samples other than Milk	...	35

CARAVAN SITES

There is now only one privately owned multiple caravan site in the district. Standing for 50 caravans is provided, each self-contained with mains supply and drainage connections so that a water closet and fixed bath may be used.

Itinerant caravan dwellers move onto road verges in the district from time to time and it is necessary to take immediate action to prevent the deterioration of the amenities which follow such use of the land. With the co-operation of the Police and the County Council this has not been a major problem.

HOUSING ACT 1969

Applications for Qualification Certificates

127 applications were received from landlords for Certificates enabling the rents of controlled tenancies to be increased and converted into regulated tenancies. 110 certificates were issued, one application was refused and 16 had not been decided at the end of the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Rural District has 3 Parishes, Elstree, Shenley and Ridge.

The Parish of Ridge and a small part of Elstree Parish is supplied with water by the Lee Valley Water Company.

The Parish of Shenley and the rest of Elstree Parish is supplied with water by the Colne Valley Water Company.

I am indebted to the above-mentioned companies for the following information regarding the water supplied to the district.

1. The water supply has been satisfactory in quality. Quantity has also been adequate except during short periods of unprecedented demand.
2. 878 samples of raw water were submitted to bacteriological examination. The results were variable.

2853 samples of supply water were submitted to bacteriological examination. The results were satisfactory.

392 samples of raw water were examined chemically. The results were variable.

791 samples of supply water were examined chemically. The results were satisfactory.
3. In each of the routine chemical analyses referred to above, lead was absent.
4. Before distribution, the raw water is chlorinated and partially dechlorinated. Part of the supply is filtered and part is partially softened.

All the houses in the district are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses with the exception of one isolated house in the Parish of Ridge which has a water supply from a private well.

The natural fluoride content of the water supply is less than 0.1 part per million. The Council has previously asked the Minister of Health to require the addition of fluoride to drinking water throughout the country where the naturally occurring amount is insufficient.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The main centres of population in the district are served by drains connected to the trunk sewer of the South-West Herts Main Drainage Authority, the sewage being treated at Rickmansworth. There are small treatment works within the district at Catherine Bourne and Watford Road, Elstree.

86 private septic tank disposal units at farms and isolated dwellings were desludged twice during the year. The work is carried out by arrangement with the St. Albans Rural District Council.

The number of houses in the district without water-closets is now 3. Efforts are continuing to persuade the owners of these properties to provide improved sanitary facilities.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

House refuse is collected weekly from the whole of the District by the Council's own staff (under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor), and disposed of by controlled tipping on the site at Bell Lane, London Colney.

Paper sacks instead of dustbins are now used throughout the district.

ELSTREE RURAL DISTRICT SWIMMING POOL

The Pool was opened to the public on the 16th November 1968, and during the year the water in the Pool has been tested on 63 occasions and the results have been satisfactory as regards chlorine content and alkalinity.

Ten samples of water from the Pool have also been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results were satisfactory.

The Paddling Pool water was tested for chlorine content and alkalinity, and a sample submitted for bacteriological examination proved to be satisfactory.

CLEAN AIR

The area between the Barnet By-Pass and Furzehill Road, from Shenley Road and Elstree Way, southwards to the district boundary is subject to Smoke Control. This includes most of the industrial area and a large part of the residential area of Borehamwood.

RODENT CONTROL

During the year investigations and treatment for rats and mice was carried out at 212 premises. 93 buildings were treated for various insect infestations.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year 5 applications were received for Standard Grants, four were approved.

Three applications were received for Discretionary Improvement Grants. Two were approved.

Steady progress is being made but it could be much speedier if more owners of tenanted houses would take advantage of the offer of Improvement Grants.

RENT ACT 1957. CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951

The Local Authority is required by the National Assistance Act to make satisfactory arrangements for the burial or cremation of the body of any dead person in the absence of such arrangements being made by any other person.

The Act also provides for the removal to hospital of any person who because of old age or infirmity requires proper care and attention but is unwilling voluntarily to receive such help. It was not necessary to take any such action during the year.

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses in the area.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

24 visits were made to agricultural holdings during the year for the purpose of the Act. No statutory action was required.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Samples of water, milk and ice cream are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Shrodells Hospital, Watford.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 221 premises in the district where food is prepared for sale, or sold, or offered or exposed for sale to the public.

The following table gives a summary of the types of food premises in the area.

General Provision Shops	30	Butchers shops	15
Confectioners (Sweets etc.)	22	Greengrocers	14
Confectioners (Bakers)	9	Fishmongers	5
Ice Cream Manufacturers	4	Bakehouses	3
Cafes & Restaurants	17	Factory canteens	38
Licensed Premises	23	School canteens	22
Chemists	9	Off Licences	8
Milk Distributing Depots	2		

All the above-mentioned premises are subject to inspection

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 Milk and Dairies Regulations

The following table gives particulars of milk samples taken during the year from purveyors within the district. All samples satisfied the prescribed tests as required by the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Total No. of Samples	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	Pasteurised	Sterilised
3	2	-	1

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1959

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, there are 4 registrations in the district of premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, and 40 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream.

50 samples were taken during the year. The results of the bacteriological examinations are as follows:-

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
24	12	3	11

Provisional Grades I and 2 are regarded as satisfactory. Grades 3 and 4 are unsatisfactory.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

TOTAL	REGISTERED		
	During the year	At end of year	Inspections made
Offices	3	48	39
Retail shops	2	126	121
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	3	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	17	17
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
TOTALS	5	194	179

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premies 179

Table C - Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons employed
Offices	1538
Retail Shops	803
Wholesale departments, warehouses	168
Catering establishments open to the public	164
Canteens	50
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	2723
Total Males	1569
Total Females	1154

Table D - Exemptions

No applications have been received or exemptions granted in respect of any requirement of the Act.

Table E - Prosecutions - None

Table F - No. of Inspectors - 3

The Act required employers to register their premises between the 1st May and 31st July 1964. 179 premises were inspected. 18 verbal notices were issued.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1970

Part 1 of the Act
Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	5	Nil	Nil
	96	70	Nil	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)				
Total	102	75	Nil	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Number of cases in which defects were found

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. by H.M.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)				
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	1		
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient				
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5		
(c) Not separate for sexes				
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)				
Total	6	6	Nil	Nil

Outworkers: Number of Outworkers in the district during the year was 19

Nature of Work: Making of wearing apparel and brushes.

